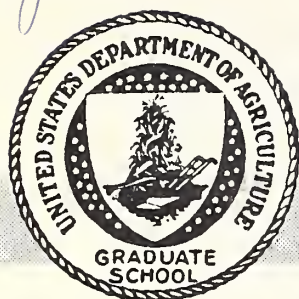


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



1.984  
G 75  
Cop. 2



LIBRARY  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
*Newsletter*

GRADUATE SCHOOL ★ USDA

November 15, 1957

To the Faculty, Committee Members and  
others associated with the Graduate School:

An informal course to keep us abreast of developments in higher education is how we sometimes think of the talks we have scheduled at our faculty luncheons and dinners over the past few years.

The talk for December will extend our horizons to give a view of higher education in other countries in this hemisphere. Our speaker will be James G. Maddox, who represents one of the foundations in working with universities of the Americas.

Dr. Maddox, who is well known to many people in Washington, was formerly in the Department of Agriculture. Later he taught at Harvard and for the past two years he has worked with universities in Latin America.

He will tell us about some of the mutual interests and needs of universities in the Americas at the luncheon, December 3. We hope you can join us.

\* \* \* \* \*

We can't announce the entire roster of speakers in the first of our lecture series in 1958 -- Foreign Agricultural Programs, but we can report that the series will be opened by a distinguished former colleague in USDA and the Graduate School. He is John H. Davis, former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, now associated with the Harvard Graduate School. His subject will be "Agriculture in Today's World." The lecture is scheduled for Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock on January 22. If you have an interest in agriculture and in foreign affairs, you will want to hear this lecture.

We think the other speakers and the topics selected by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Don Paarlberg and his committee will attract wide interest and we hope that you can join in each Wednesday afternoon in Jefferson Auditorium during the series.

\* \* \* \* \*

"We have portents in the sky which must be read not out of frightened emotions but with cold objectivity. What is the significance to America... of a polished man-made sphere circling the globe?...The real meaning of the satellite is that it provides a dramatic glimpse into the depth and violence of the great scientific revolution in which we are all caught up and which daily alters all aspects of our personal and national lives.

"The message which this little ball carries to all Americans if they would but stop and listen is that in the last half of the 20th century -- in this age of incredible technological change -- nothing is as important as the trained and educated mind.

"This sphere tells not of the desirability but the urgent necessity of the highest quality and expanded dimensions of the educational effort. It states more dramatically than ever before that the future of the 20th century lies in the hands of those who have placed education and, its twin -- research -- in the position of first priority."

This is the quotation with which Ward Steward, representative of the Commissioner of Education on the President's Committee on Education Beyond the High School, closed his interesting report at the first of our faculty luncheons for this school year. The quotation comes from a talk given by Chancellor Frank Murphy of the University of Kansas, October 11, before the American Council on Education.

Dr. Stewart documented Chancellor Murphy's thesis of the urgent need for high quality and expanded dimensions in the educational effort by pointing to: (1) increases in the population - by 1960 enrollments in colleges will approach 4 million, by 1970 more than 6 million; (2) increases in social and technical complexity; (3) changing world conditions that may take one college graduate in four abroad for at least a part of his career; and (4) present shortages in facilities, teachers and money for education beyond high school.

\* \* \* \* \*

"The contours of knowledge, both general and professional, are changing so fast in our time that a school can consider itself successful in direct proportion to its ability to prepare its students for gaining the larger part of their education on their own, and for keeping their intellectual inventory current." Norman Cousins, editor of the SATURDAY REVIEW, in a speech before the National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

\* \* \* \* \*

A book you may wish to recommend to your students, members of your family who are in school, and even use yourself is How to Study, by Clifford T. Morgan and James Deese. It is published by McGraw-Hill.

In 130 pages, the authors, who are psychologists at Johns-Hopkins University, have assembled information on techniques for getting work done, reading better and faster, taking notes, writing themes and reports, studying foreign languages, working problems in mathematics, and getting help and being helpful.

The chapter on the strategy of study gives useful tips for reading, digesting, and remembering information in a systematic way. The authors suggest a phrase -- SQ3R -- to summarize the five steps that are generally followed by good students in study. These are: survey, question, read, recite, and review.

We were interested to learn that research in this field indicates the value of recitation not only in subjects that are learned by rote but in those that depend chiefly on reading. The authors point out that this time-honored method of learning helps the student define the areas of his ignorance in the subject for further study.

Miss Jensen has a supply of this paper-back book in the Graduate School bookstore.

\* \* \* \* \*

"An introduction to a fascinating and little known career where youth is welcomed and maturity is an asset," is how two new instructors in the Graduate School describe the course they will offer in the spring semester.

The course is Institutional Housekeeping. The instructors are Mrs. Alta Ord, who teaches this course at the Hannah Harrison School, and Miss Emma Morgan, chief housekeeper of the D. C. General Hospital.

The course is designed to acquaint those interested in serving as executive housekeepers in hospitals, hotels, and colleges with the basic principles of the work and will include field trips and demonstrations.

\* \* \* \* \*

While Sputnik No. I was still beep-beeping around the earth, we started plans for a program of study of special interest to one group of Federal employees who can use the information from artificial satellites in their work -- the geodesists and those who plan to enter that field.

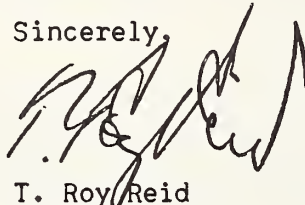
Geodesy is the branch of applied mathematics which determines by observation and measurement the size and shape of the earth and the precise location of points on it for the control of topographic surveys. It goes back to ancient times but recent advances in theoretical physics and new developments in aviation, rocketry, photography, and electronics have added enormously to its scope and precision.



Paul D. Thomas of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who outlined the program, points out that a number of new techniques have been developed for ultimately obtaining a new determination of the figure of the earth. The use of artificial satellites for geodetic purposes is only one of the innovations that will be covered in the program.

Our plans call for a two-semester course in the theory of geodesy, a two-semester course in applied geodesy, and a one-semester course in special mathematical problems in the field.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'T. Roy Reid', with a large, sweeping flourish extending upwards and to the right.

T. Roy Reid  
Director